

I. Summary

German -

name as he proceeded. These were the facts as deposed to by Symes, who was the principal witness examined on the part of the defense. The medical man described the nature of the testator's illness, and stated that he was fully conscious of his approaching death. The witness was of opinion that the testator was

tent to do an act which required a little exercise of thought, but it had surprised him (witness) to find that he had been able to make such a will, until he was informed of the manner in which he had been assisted. Witness thought it would have puzzled the testator to give instructions for such a will, but he was

opinion that he was competent to make it, assisted as he had been by the suggestions before mentioned. No evidence was offered on the part of the plaintiff, and the case went to the jury on the evidence of the defendant's witnesses in support of the will. The jury after an hour and a half's deliberation found for the

pendant. The learned counsel now submitted that the evidence fully established the fact, that the testator at the time he made the will was not a disposing mind, but that having been worked upon by influence which his illness rendered him unable to resist, he had been induced to make a will which he had not contemplated.

time when he had lost all recollection of the situation and circumstances of his family. The jury had come to a wrong conclusion upon the evidence, and he trusted that the Court would allow the case to undergo further consideration.

cularly the province of the jury to judge upon the question of competency, and also as to the veracity of the witnesses. The case had been argued with great force by the learned serjeant who had taken care to repeat all his strong points at least three times. If, however, his

other jury, this being an action of ejectment, and the judgment, therefore, not final, but the jury in this case having had all the facts presented to them, he (Lord Tenterden) thought that the rule ought not to be disturbed.

rule was refused.

LONDON BEGGARS.
MANSION-HOUSE.

On Saturday, May 9, the man named Leech and Elizabeth Lane, who were examined on

change for 150*l.* and having several other forgeries in their possession, were again brought up. No person attended on the part of the bankers to prosecute. A gentleman came forward, and stated that the female prisoner had passed him a bill of exchange for 60*l.* which

by the account of the prisoners' examination a newspaper of last Sunday, and he had ascertained that the bill was a forgery; however, he would rather submit to the loss than take her life. No prosecutor appearing, the Lord Mayor cautioned the prisoners not to continue such a course after their names were known.

Several vagrants, who had been found begging in the streets of the city, were brought before the Lord Mayor, and there were among the cases some of exceedingly gross and lucrative imposition.

about the streets half naked. This fellow has lost part of his toes, in a cold climate, and nothing can ever induce him to put on a pair of shoes, because the exhibition ceases the moment he covers his feet, which he contrives to keep raw by constantly inflicting wounds upon the

people, and asked him what he was about. "About?" said he, "why begging, to be sure. What else could I be about?"—(A laugh.) "For you must go out of this city to beg," observed the officer. "If I do I'm blest," said the beggar, "I'll beg where I am, and no mistake."

move on." This little scene took place on Lombard-street. The officer put his hand up to the beggar, to remove him, but it was not easily done. The latter, who was leaning on a large stick, with every appearance of being cripple, was roused at this hint; "No man shall touch me," he said, "but the blood will be on his hands."

floor him, in three kicks." He then raised staff and made a wipe at the officer, which, it had taken effect on the head, would doubtless have caused an immediate vacancy in the of street-keepers. The aim was not, however so effectively levelled as the intention was. The officer suddenly stopped, and the head

not finding any resistance, whirled round by impetuosity of the exertion, and tumbled. Even on the ground he showed a spirit above ordinary beggars, for when the officer approached him he whirled his stick about, said "he be blest if he wouldn't beg;" and if the Lord Mayor himself came in his way he'd beg on him.

though he knewed there was 'nt one on 'em 't had the heart of a louse."—(Laughter.)—length he was conveyed to the Compter in coach, for he refused to walk; and then he behaved very unproper and obstreperous, to the language of the officer, who declared no

The Lord Mayor asked the beggar what he had to say in answer to so serious a charge.

The beggar.—Vy, all I has to say is, if y^r Lordship will give me something as I can do, I won't beg no more; but seeing as how, y^r

The Lord Mayor.—But what have you to say about this violent attack upon the officer? "My Lord," cried the beggar, "I'm blist if

The switch was here produced,—it was thick as four of a man's fingers.

The Lord Mayor committed him as a rogue and vagabond to the House of Correction, ordered that he should be cured in the feet

JOHNSON V. LADY GRESLEY.—Mr. PA stated, that this was an action against a lady whose name was well known in this and other courts in Westminster-hall. The plaintiff had been in her service as butler, and had

in the last year. Lady Grasley, it appears, had for a long time entertained a notion, her servants, her tradesmen, and every one with whom she had any pecuniary dealings, endeavored to impose on her; and she therefore thought proper to resist the payment of a

in black-boarding the Club itself.—H. G.

